FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 064 *1 April 1980*

ARGENTINA

Harguindeguy To Hold Dialog With Industrialists B 1
CNEA Officials Return From 'Fruitful' Moscow Talks B 1
Bomb Causes 'Serious' Damage to Railroad Lines B 1
Briefs: Italian Delegation B 1

BOLIVIA

Government Expects To Form New Cabinet by Wednesday C 1
Former President Sees Ever-Present Coup Threat C 1
Congress To Debate Controversial Electoral Law C 1

BRAZIL

Federal Police To Investigate Rio Bombings D 1
Seven PRC Trade Delegations To Visit in 1980 [O GLOBO 30 Mar] D 1
Briefs: IDB Loan D 2

CHILE

Philippine Special Envoy Arrives in Santiago E 1
Rojas Suitable Man for Job, Commentator Says E 1
Two Extremists Allowed To Go to Cuba, Sweden E 1
Briefs: Antarctic Parachute Jump E 1

COLOMBIA

Reportage on Dominican Embassy Situation F 1
Government Dismisses UN Mediation F 1
Released Hostage's Identity Clarified F 1
19 Apr Release Date F 1

ECUADOR

President Roldos Severs Ties With Assad Bucaram G 1
Bucaram Attacks Roldos' Performance G 1
Briefs: CEPE Exports G 1

PARAGUAY

Brazilian Deputy Reports on 'Peasant Revolt' H 1
Briefs: Stroessner Meets FRG Official; New Airport Dedicated; H 1
Puerto Rican Mission Arrives

VENEZUELA

Energy Minister Speaks About Oil Reserves L 1

MEXICO

Foreign Minister Upholds Nonintervention in C.A. M 1

PCM Favors Severing Relations With El Salvador M 1
PRI, Others Urge Break M 1
Joint Government-Peasant Agricultural Plan Promised M 1
Briefs: Nuclear Cooperation With Spain M 1

PANAMA

Venezuela's Herrera Meets With Royo During 2-Hour Stopover N 1
Energy Cooperation Plan Announced N 1
Oil Prospecting Shows Promising Results N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

BELIZE

EEC Grant for Grain Project Received P 1

COSTA RICA

President Denies Rumors of Shah's Asylum in Country P 1
More Film Equipment Sent to Russian Embassy Seized P 1
Border Watch Increased To Control Arms Smuggling P 2
'Collective Intervention' In El Salvador Urged P 2

EL SALVADOR

Leftists Denounce U.S. Participation in Plot P 3
UDN Leader Denounces Repression, U.S. Imperialism P 3
Violence at Romero's Funeral Discussed P 5
Government Issues Communique P 5
Bishops Refute Government Account P 6
Army Units Patrol To Prevent Further Looting P 7

NICARAGUA

Herrera Campins Reaffirms Solidarity, Guarantees Oil Supply P 8
Daniel Ortega Hails Venezuelan Solidarity P 10
Minister: No Danger of Nicaragua Becoming Cubanized P 11

CUBA

Reportage on Class Structure Conference Q 1
Significance of Cuban Revolution Q 1
Cuba Presents Paper Q 1
Revolutionary Movement Discussed Q 2
Position Paper Read Q 2
Conference Ends Q 3
Reportage on Opening of Fourth UPEC Congress Q 3
Role of Journalists Q 4
CEMA Envirormental Protection Meeting Opens Q 4

CARIBBEAN

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Socialist International Issues Final Declaration S 1
More on Conference S 2
Local Leader Calls Socialist Meeting Failure S 3

JAMAICA

CPJ Welcomes Creation of Economic Intelligence Unit S 3

HARGUINDEGUY TO HOLD DIALOG WITH INDUSTRIALISTS

PY281333 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1108 GMT 28 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 28 Mar (NA)--Interior Minister Albano Harguindeguy will continue today the political dialog which the armed forces is conducting with the various national sectors. He will meet today with industrialists Jorge Aceiro, Eduardo Oxenford, Jaime Roca, Juan P. Thibaud and Pablo Verzini.

CNEA OFFICIALS RETURN FROM 'FRUITFUL' MOSCOW TALKS

PY302212 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1920 GMT 30 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 30 Mar (NA)--Jorge Coll, secretary general of the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA), said today that the conversations held in Moscow with the purpose of reaching agreements for nuclear cooperation between the Soviet Union and Argentina were "fruitful and positive."

Coll made brief remarks at Ezeiza Airport after holding meetings with Soviet nuclear officials last week in the company of Capt Roberto Orestein, CNEA director of international relations. The official said: "The visit to the Soviet Union to explore the possibilities of cooperation in the nuclear field for peaceful use was fruitful and positive."

He added: "There are always points of complementation in the technological field. The Soviet Union is a very advanced country. They use the technology of enriched uranium and we use the technology of natural uranium."

He also said that the selection of areas for possible cooperation with the Soviet Union "will be made after studies have confirmed the points of complementation."

Coll refused to give any more details because he must first report to Vice Adm Carlos Castro Madero, CNEA president.

BOMB CAUSES 'SERIOUS' DAMAGE TO RAILROAD LINES

PY271500 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1348 GMT 27 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Mar del Plata, 27 Mar (NA)--A bomb exploded early this morning on the railroad lines where they cross Berutti Street, approximately 6 km from this city. In addition to seriously damaging the rails and ties, it has caused an interruption of the service to Miramar City, which as of mid-morning had not yet been renewed.

The explosion occurred at 0230 and caused alarm among the very few neighbors who live in that sparsely populated suburban area of Mar del Plata. A railroad gang has begun to carry out the task of repairing the rails, and personnel of the local anti-explosive brigade have arrived on the scene to view the situation.

BRIEFS

ITALIAN DELEGATION--Buenos Aires, 26 Mar (TELAM)--A delegation from the Italian port city of Trieste composed of government and maritime officials is visiting the country to offer Argentine exporters the use of the Trieste free port to re-export Argentine products to the EEC and Eastern Europe. As a result of meetings held, a note was signed by the Trieste free port and the Argentine Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Production agreeing to the formation of a mixed commission to study the possibilities of using the Trieste free port. An Argentine business delegation plans to visit Trieste to evaluate the free port. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1530 GMT 26 Mar 80 PY]

GOVERNMENT EXPECTS TO FORM NEW CABINET BY WEDNESDAY

PY010124 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Apr 80 PY

[Excerpt] The government expects that the new cabinet, made up of partriotic citizens who would like to serve the country in this difficult time of the electoral process, will be formed by Wednesday. Yesterday, during a meeting with the people of El Alto, President Lidia Gueiler called on the patriotic feelings of politicians and labor leaders, urging cooperation in the consolidation of the democratic process.

The president's task of selecting a new cabinet and the consultations she is carrying out have become difficult due to the refusal by some parties and institutions to participate in the government or to assume responsibilities in this crucial and difficult time that the country is experiencing.

Consultations at the presidential level continue, but the armed forces, the National Revolutionary Movement of the Left (MNRI)--headed by Hernan Siles Zuazo--and other sectors have stated that they do not want to participate in the new cabinet. On the contrary, they have asked that the new cabinet be made up of respectable citizens who respond to the desires of the people and who can act with responsibility, impartiality and without political commitments of any kind.

FORMER PRESIDENT SEES EVER-PRESENT COUP THREAT

PY302146 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1937 GMT 30 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpt] Lima, 30 Mar (LATIN)--Former Bolivian President Walter Guevara Arze arrived here today to attend a conference on the future of democracy in Latin America. During a brief meeting with the press, Guevara told reporters that he will probably be a candidate in the forthcoming 29 June elections.

Asked about rumors of a new military coup in Bolivia, the president of the senate said that "the specter of a coup never fades away completely." He advocated institutional normalization through an agreement between the people and the armed forces.

CONGRESS TO DEBATE CONTROVERSIAL ELECTORAL LAW

PY311938 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 31 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpts] The controversy [words indistinct] between deputies and senators over the electoral law must be solved this afternoon. The Congress will meet (?to debate) this important instrument which will guide the elections on 29 June.

There is much expectation among the people regarding the approval of the new electoral law, the basic and determining instrument for guiding and regulating the electoral process and the elections themselves. If the approval is postponed, the elections may also have to be postponed, since it is necessary to establish a term which is long enough to form the electoral courts, hold the inscription of candidates and voters and examine the election results.

It is thought that this afternoon's congressional meeting will be decisive in resolving doubts about the approval of the new electoral law.

PEDERAL POLICE TO INVESTIGATE RIO BOMBINGS

PY311728 Paris AFP in Spanish 1535 GMT 31 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 31 Mar (AFP)--It was reported here today that Federal Police Chief Moacir Coelho will conduct the investigation of the attacks perpetrated against the weekly HORA DO POVO and the regional headquarters of the Socialist Convergence Political Group [Agremiacion Politica Convergencia Socialista), both of which are located in Rio de Janeiro.

This information was supplied by a Justice Ministry spokesman, who added that Minister Ibrahim Abi-Ackel had said that these deeds were "horrendous" and that he had noted: "We must react and undertake the necessary measures to discover the perpetrators of these attacks."

Two bombs were placed at the building of the weekly HORA DO POVO, an opposition newspaper, but only one bomb was placed at the headquarters of the Socialist Convergence.

So far no organization has claimed responsibility for the attacks, but Ricardo Lessa, editor of the weekly HORA DO POVO, and the leaders of the Socialist Convergence believe that extreme rightist organizations are responsible for them.

Lessa added that the objective of these attacks is to create obstacles for the process of democratic opening. He noted, however, that HORA DO POVO would be on the streets next Friday, as usual.

The Brazilian Press Association had to suspend a public ceremony that was going to be held in its building yesterday by the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party (PMDB) because of a bomb threat, but it was only a false alarm.

SEVEN PRC TRADE DELEGATIONS TO VISIT IN 1980

PY311915 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 30 Mar 80 p 33 PY

[Excerpts] Brasilia (O GLOBO)--The PRC will send seven delegations to Brazil during the second half of this year to negotiate export and import contracts, while Brazilian Government and business representatives are getting ready to visit Beijing within the next few months.

The schedule of visits by the PRC delegations, which has already been delivered to Itamaraty, provides for the arrival of groups representing seven large state corporations interested in the following: purchases of Brazilian iron and steel products, imports of steel tubes and other similar products manufactured in Brazil, exports of Chinese food and canned products, sales of chemical products which are in great demand in Brazil, purchases of transportation equipment manufactured in Brazil, imports of Brazilian machinery in general and exports of Chinese products of animal origin.

Minmetals, Chinese National Foreign Trade [given in English] (Zongwaijun), Machinpex and Tuhsu are some of the state companies which are preparing themselves for wide-ranging buying and selling activity with Brazil and for a survey of the markets' ability to absorb a variety of products manufactured in the two countries.

SIDERBRAS [Brazilian Iron and Steel Corportation], the national nonferrous metals and steel council--consider the Rio Doce Valley Company and PETROBRAS [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation] on the government side, and Figueiredo Ferraz and a group representing several sectors headed by BRASILINVEST make up the group of Brazilian enterprises interested in sending delegations to the PRC, following the example set recently by the Brazilian Exporters Association (AEB), the National Industrial Confederation (CNI), Hidroservice and Themag Engineering.

The Figueiredo Ferraz group of Sao Paulo wants to give a seminar on transportation and energy in Beijing during the second half of this year, and it is examining at this moment the possibility that the Brazilian delegations will be headed by Vice President Aureliano Chaves and by Transport Minister Eliseu Resende.

BRASILINVEST, headed by businessman Mario Garnero, is preparing a large delegation made up of representatives of companies from a variety of economic sectors to go to China.

Thus, Brazil is in the position of playing an important role as a supplier of iron ore and iron and steel products and technology in several sectors, in addition to being a competitive supplier of raw materials. Trade between Brazil and the PRC has not yet received great impetus because of the low capacity of Chinese ports, according to the experts. The transporting of Brazilian iron ore, for example, involves a transfer in the Philippines because the Chinese ports cannot accommodate large ships.

The greatest possibilities, however, are found in the sector of services, since there are practical limitations to increasing the sale of iron ore and imports of Chinese petroleum. The Chinese want to import, for example, up to 2 million tons of Brazilian iron ore, while Brazil cannot supply more than 750,000 tons. The transportation cost is high, and Australia is offering better terms. In the petroleum sector, there are hopes that PETROBRAS will participate in exploring for petroleum on Chinese territory through the risk contract system. Their very ignorance about the extent of China's petroleum deposits forces the Chinese to struggle toward expanding their exports to Brazil. Nevertheless, exports were doubled from 10,000 barrels to 20,000 barrels daily with the promise that they would soon reach 30,000 barrels daily.

There is the possibility of Brazil negotiating with the PRC a real "hydroelectric package," within the possibilities that are being defined in the service sector. The Chinese want to build a hydroelectric dam with double the power of Itaipu. Brazil will also be able to participate in the transportation sector, whether by supplying equipment or by refurbishing the Chinese ports completely.

BRIEFS

IDB LOAN--The IDB will grant the National Basic Health Program [Prev-Saude] a $300-million loan which will be repaid in 40 years with 2-percent annual interest and a grace period of 8-10 years. This was announced by the director of the Pan-American Health Organization (OPAS), Hector Acuna. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 26 Mar 80 p 6 PY]

PHILIPPINE SPECIAL ENVOY ARRIVES IN SANTIAGO

PY312031 Paris AFP in Spanish 1732 GMT 31 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 31 Mar (AFP)--Philippine Ambassador Eduardo Romualdez arrived here today to meet with Chilean officials as a personal envoy of President Ferdinand Marcos.

Romualdez, who is Philippine ambassador in Washington, is carrying his government's explanations for the abrupt cancellation of the visit which Chilean President Augusto Pinochet was going to make to the Philippines.

ROJAS SUITABLE FOR JOB, COMMENTATOR SAYS

PY291507 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 29 Mar 80 PY

[Commentary by Rafael Kittsteiner]

[Excerpts] The newly appointed Chilean foreign minister, Rene Rojas Galdames, has two important advantages. The first is that he was the man who started the process that led to the mediation on the demarcation of maritime areas on the southern border, because until recently Rojas Galdames was Chilean ambassador to Argentina. The second is that he has also served as Chilean ambassador to the Holy See.

He is, therefore, the proper man to deal with the border issue with Argentina.

TWO EXTREMISTS ALLOWED TO GO TO CUBA, SWEDEN

PY291844 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Mar 80 PY

[Text] A member of the outlawed Movement of the Revolutionary Left, MIR, who had sought and obtained asylum at the Venezuelan Embassy in Santiago, left today for Havana, Cuba.

Diplomatic sources have informed ONDA NOTICIOSA that a second person who had also requested asylum at the Venezuelan Embassy and had been staying there as a guest of the Venezuelan Government, will leave for Sweden tomorrow.

The first of the extremists is (Manuel) Ignacio Salas Salas, who has been under asylum since October 1979. The second is Luis (Aurelio) Mella (Avila) who sought asylum at the Venezuelan Embassy at the end of 1979. The Chilean Government granted the proper safe-conduct papers to both men 3 weeks ago, but they were unable to leave the country because of delays in negotiating their Cuban and Swedish visas.

(Salas) was one of the extremists involved in the clash between Carabineros and terrorists near the Lovallador in July 1979. Sergeant (Nicomedes Hinostrosa Molinas) died in that clash. (Mella Avila) is considered to be an agitator and subversive.

BRIEFS

ANTARCTIC PARACHUTE JUMP--The first parachute jump in the Chilean Antarctic was performed by two blue berets of the Chilean Air Force. The plane carrying the parachutists, who dropped down in this area to greet its inhabitants on the occasion of the air force's 50th anniversary, landed on San Jorge Island. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 24 Mar 80 PY]

REPORTAGE ON DOMINICAN EMBASSY SITUATION

Government Dismisses UN Mediation

PA310433 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0257 GMT 31 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] Cali, Colombia, 31 Mar (EFE)--Colombia today dismissed the mediation of the United Nations in the negotiations with the 19 April Movement [M-19] guerrillas who have been occupying the Dominican Embassy in Bogota since 27 February. Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas declared here today that the government believes that "we can settle our own situations and will see to what extent this is true." However, Uribe Vargas announced that the offer by the international organization to find a solution to the problem was appreciated.

He also said the eighth round of talks with the M-19 guerrillas scheduled for Tuesday will permit a new advance. "Public opinion must realize that in a stage as delicate as this, haste does not really offer results, yet, on the other hand, sense guarantees bloodless solutions," the foreign minister added.

Uribe Vargas also referred to the possibility of an agreement on the Colombian-Venezuelan border delimitation of marine and submarine areas in the Gulf of Venezuela and voiced his confidence that it will be achieved in 1980. "I do not guarantee anything but am hopeful," he stated.

Released Hostage's Identity Clarified

PA311418 Paris AFP in Spanish 0508 GMT 31 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 30 Mar, (AFP)--One of the hostages released today by the guerrillas occupying the Dominican Embassy here was definitively identified as banker Jorge Valencia Diaz.

An official source had originally reported that those released were Luis Antonio Valencia, editor of the MUNDO DIPLOMATICO magazine and judge Simon Rodriguez. The confusion was caused by the unexpected release of the two men, their quick transfer to the military hospital by secret agents and the similarity in their names. Therefore, the hostage who was released was the executive of an important financial group while the newsman remains hostage at the embassy.

19 April Release Date

PA010258 Paris AFP in Spanish 1809 GMT 31 Mar 80 PA

[By Farid Camel]

[Excerpt] Bogota, 31 Mar (AFP)--Observers said here today that the 19 April Movement (M-19) guerrillas have apparently decided to prolong the crisis of the hostages at the Dominican Embassy here until 19 April, the anniversary of the movement's founding. Negotiations for the release of the diplomats have become monotonous. The guerrilla group will commemorate the 10th anniversary of its existence on 19 April and a possible resolution of the situation would make the occupation of the embassy, which took place on 27 February, more spectacular. However, the observers comment that neither President Julio Cesar Turbay's regime, the M-19 nor the hostages can withstand this war of nerves much longer without an ultimate violent explosion, which the conflicting groups have avoided so far.

PRESIDENT ROLDOS SEVERS TIES WITH ASSAD BUCARAM

PA291540 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1255 GMT 28 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpts] Backed by a majority of members of the Chamber of Representatives, President Roldos has severed all ties with his political mentor, Assad Bucaram. In one of the most violent speeches ever made in his verbal feud with Bucaram and his followers in the chamber, President Roldos accused the representatives opposed to him of assuming antihistoric, antipopular and antidemocratic attitudes. He accused Bucaram and his followers of trying to t'e the hands of the executive branch.

In a speech on radio and television, President Roldos explained that the disagreements with Bucaram did not begin on 10 August, but on the day he was nominated as candidate for the presidency, and these deepened during the electoral campaign and became worse when a sector of Concentration of Popular Forces (CFP) directorate made the decision to side with those who were defeated in April 1979.

President Roldos indicated that when a situation goes beyond the limits of tolerance, it is not right to remain silent because then one becomes an accomplice of those who are trying to destabilize democracy. He accused Bucaram and his followers of associating with political groups which were defeated on 29 April 1979 and with sectors opposed to changes in the country. Roldos said they are acting as if the chamber were a constituent assembly and taking unconstitutional measures.

President Roldos promised that next week he will announce to the nation the government's decision on solving the political crisis. He said that if necessary he will call the people to a plebiscite to decide on amendments to the constitution.

As things stand now, there is an evident weakening of the CFP bloc led by Bucaram in the Chamber of Representatives, with the possibility of a new majority supporting President Roldos. So far a total of nine representatives of the powerful CFP have expressed their support for President Roldos. This has forced Bucaram to make a serious revision of his strategy and has certainly affected Bucaram's reelection plans.

Bucaram Attacks Roldos' Performance

PA281438 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 27 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The executive branch of President Roldos is hiding behind statements of a power struggle to justify its lack of activity and work. This was (?said) at noon today by Assad Bucaram, president of the Chamber of Representatives and leader of the Concentration of Popular Forces [CFP].

After stating that no one is tying down the president's hands, Bucaram said that perhaps there is a lack of capacity for or willingness to work. After commenting that the president is uneasily boycotting the CFP, which gave him the backing necessary to reach the presidency, Bucaram added that the meeting of CFP senators held last night, had been satisfactory.

BRIEFS

CEPE EXPORTS--Quito, 30 Mar (AFP)--Official sources reported here today that the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation (CEPE) exported 1,580,945 barrels of oil, valued at $39,638,186 during the first 2 months of 1980. The figure represents an increase of 173,988 barrels of oil over the same period in 1979. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1623 GMT 30 Mar 80 PA]

BRAZILIAN DEPUTY REPORTS ON 'PEASANT REVOLT'

PY280138 Paris AFP in Spanish 0012 GMT 28 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpts] Sao Paulo, 27 Mar (AFP)--More than 200 peasants have been arrested during the past 20 days in the eastern region of Paraguay in the wake of a peasant revolt that broke out on 8 March, Brazilian Deputy Marcos Aurelio Ribeiro of the Workers Party reported here today.

Ribeiro said that apparently 18 persons died during the incidents involving peasants and government forces near Caaguazu, on the Pan-American Highway, between Asuncion and the Brazilian border.

Ribeiro cited testimony he obtained at the scene of the incidents while on a mission entrusted to him by the Committee for the Defense of Human Rights in Southern Cone countries (CLAMOR), which is chaired by Cardinal Paulo Evaristo Arns in Sao Paulo.

Massive arrests of Catholic peasants then began. Marcelino Casco, a detainee who was in perfect health at the time of his arrest, died of "a heart attack", according to the police; but it was confirmed that he had been tortured to death, Ribeiro said.

The Paraguayan press cannot disseminate these reports, Ribeiro said.

BRIEFS

STROESSNER MEETS FRG OFFICIAL--President Alfredo Stroessner met this morning with FRG Secretary of State for Foreign Relations Gunther Van Well. At noon today, Paraguayan Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues offered a reception in Van Well's honor. [Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 28 Mar 80 p 1 PY]

NEW AIRPORT DEDICATED--The new President Stroessner International Airport was dedicated today. The new airport cost $55,351,580. [Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 20 Mar 80 p 8 PY]

PUERTO RICAN MISSION ARRIVES--A Puerto Rican trade mission has arrived to meet with officials and businessmen in a effort to strengthen trade between Puerto Rico and Paraguay. [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 18 Mar 80 p 10 PY]

ENERGY MINISTER SPEAKS ABOUT OIL RESERVES

PA272050 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0548 GMT 27 Mar 80 PA

[By Marcel Roo Gonzalez]

[Text] Caracas, 26 Mar (EFE)--Venezuela has a healthy, vigorous and expanding oil industry, Humberto Calderon Berti, energy and mines minister, stated here today at a news conference.

Calderon Berti stressed that the levels reached by the oil industry guarantee its harmonious growth in accordance with the plans drawn by the Venezuelan Government.

According to Calderon Berti, who is also president of the shareholders' assembly at the Great State Hydrocarbons Central, the Venezuelan Petroleum Company (PDVSA), the industry is investing heavily on explorations over an extensive area.

He recalled that activities had been practically suspended for 20 years and that it was not until after the nationalization of oil that explorations were promoted to learn the true potential of Venezuelan crude oil.

He indicated that in 1978 proven reserves for discoveries and expansions amounted to 196 million barrels and in 1979 they amounted to 463 million barrels.

He added that the oil industry's current efforts to recover quantities of crude oil in areas adjacent to traditional zones and the off-coast development programs are indicative of the speedy progress toward a more substantial increase of the proven reserves.

Calderon Berti then disclosed that in the area of production, the figure reached now is 860 million barrels (2.356 million barrels per day), which exceeds the previous year's figure by 9 percent. He also said that the conservation programs for natural gas made it possible to use 94 percent of the produced volume, a figure similar to that of 1978. The minister devoted a large part of his news conference to the current government's marketing policy.

He recalled that the outlined policy seeks to diversify clients, giving particular emphasis to nontraditional markets and the marketing of heavy crude oils.

Regarding this, he reported that in 1979, 560,000 barrels of heavy crude oil were sold per day, as compared to 455,000 barrels in 1978. Sales to nontraditional clients went from 722 in 1978 to 874 in 1979.

He indicated that as a result of price increases that year, 1979 revenues amounted to 12.48 billion bolivares ($2.902 billion).

The minister stressed that all PDVSA revenues will remain at the oil central, where a reserve fund has been created with an initial 1 billion bolivares ($250,000 million) [as received], which will be used to finance development programs in the Orinoco oil belt.

To conclude, the minister denied charges that Venezuela is selling its oil in the international market at discount prices, stating that the prices set by the government are those set by OPEC.

FOREIGN MINISTER UPHOLDS NONINTERVENTION IN C.A.

PA291306 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 29 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda yesterday expressed Mexico's repudiation of the violence that has El Salvador in a state of upheaval. He said the principle of non-intervention should prevail in the conflicts in both El Salvador and Guatemala. In addition, the foreign secretary described as "stupid" the U.S. statement that Mexico's oil wells are the objective of the Soviet-Cuban offensive in Central America.

In a news conference, he also reported that beginning yesterday, the United States paid $4.47 instead of $3.62 per 1,000 cubic feet of Mexican gas. He also said Mexico will preside over the UN Security Council in April.

PCM FAVORS SEVERING RELATIONS WITH EL SALVADOR

PA301918 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The Mexican Communist Party [PCM] has exhorted its government to break off diplomatic relations with the Salvadoran military junta, while the Mexican Congress blames the Salvadoran fascists for the constant bloodshed in that Central American nation.

PRI, Others Urge Break

PA312316 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 2100 GMT 31 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The Mexican Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) has officially asked Mexico to break diplomatic relations with El Salvador. All the opposition parties supported by the PRI are asking for the break of relations with the Salvadoran Government whom they label as genocidal and barbarian. We recall that Mexico was the first country to break diplomatic relations with the Somoza government.

JOINT GOVERNMENT-PEASANT AGRICULTURAL PLAN PROMISED

PA291516 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 29 Mar 80 PA

[Text] President Jose Lopez Portillo has emphasized the federal government's determination to join the Mexican peasants to work toward an agricultural production system that will meet the country's food needs.

This alliance will encompass activities related to production, including the risks involved, since only in this manner will it be possible to resolve the nation's food problem, the president said. President Lopez Portillo reiterated this position during his visit to Chiapas as part of his tour of the southeast to turn over public works to personnel of the Defense Secretariat and inaugurate a meeting of local legislators.

BRIEFS

NUCLEAR COOPERATION WITH SPAIN--Mexico signed a nuclear cooperation plan with Spain. The plan, signed yesterday, includes six cooperation protocols in the field of nuclear energy based on a complementary agreement for the peaceful use of nuclear energy between the two governments signed in November 1978. [Mexico City International Service Spanish 0300 GMT 27 Mar 80 PA]

VENEZUELA'S HERRERA MEETS WITH ROYO DURING 2-HOUR STOPOVER

PA312140 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2056 GMT 31 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Panama City, 31 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins regretted here today the violence in El Salvador, promised Panama a revision in oil relations and reiterated his confidence in the "political ability and calm" of the Colombian Government to resolve the Dominican Embassy crisis.

Herrera Campins stopped over for 2 hours in Panama on his return from Managua to Caracas, following an official 3-day visit to Nicaragua. He met at Tocumen International Airport, 20 km from the capital, with President Aristides Royo and several Cabinet ministers.

Later in press statements he said he had promised the Panamanian president a bilateral revision of economic and technical aspects on oil matters. The two presidents spoke briefly on the convulsed Central American political situation.

Herrera Campins reiterated that Venezuela is not sending military assistance to El Salvador and added that his government respects the policy of nonintervention and defends the existence of human rights. He regretted the "sorrowful Salvadoran violence," which recently reached its peak with the assassination of Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero.

On the Dominican Embassy in Bogota where leftist guerrillas are holding several diplomats, including the Venezuelan representative hostage, Herrera Campins said he trusts that the government of his counterpart Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala will know how to handle the situation due to "its political ability and calm."

Energy Cooperation Plan Announced

PA010310 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2308 GMT 31 Mar 80 PA

[By Rafael Candanedo]

[Excerpts] Panama, 31 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins today regretted "the sorrowful Salvadoran violence" and expressed his "total confidence in the Colombian Government" to resolve with "political ability and calm" the Dominican Embassy crisis in Bogota.

He said he has "the greatest desire and will" that "the sorrowful Salvadoran violence" will end and peaceful coexistence will prevail in that Central American nation. "We must cooperate so that the situation of violence will not be prolonged," he replied in answer to a Panamanian newsman's question on the role of the rest of the Latin American countries regarding the Salvadoran crisis.

After briefly recounting his visit to Nicaragua in response to an invitation by the Government of National Reconstruction, he noted that the dignitaries of that country "aspire to creating democratic organizations" and said he was informed that a Nicaraguan council of state of pluralist representation will be created "soon."

Regarding the embassy occupations and what he termed "disrespect of diplomatic immunity," the chief of state believes that "if the situation continues as it has thus far, the consequences could be disastrous."

The statesman did not respond to a question regarding Venezuela's participation in the feasibility studies for the possible construction of a sea-level canal through Panama.

Although "the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is aware of the problems caused by the increases [in the price] of crude to nonproducing countries," these are "a defensive position" to price increases of manufactured products of industrialized countries, he explained. However, he said Venezuela wants "to preserve its friendship" with nonproducing developing countries. He announced that his country is drafting an energy cooperation plan for Central American and Caribbean countries, which includes guarantees for the supply of petroleum, accessible prices and long-term financing. He compared the plan with the OPEC Development Fund and noted that this one contemplates aspects such as 5-year financing at 4-percent interest. In the event that the loan is for the purpose of alternate sources of energy, loans will be granted at 2-percent interest for up to a 40-year period.

"This is unprecedented in human history," Herrera Campins said regarding his energy cooperation plan for Central America and the Caribbean.

OIL PROSPECTING SHOWS PROMISING RESULTS

PA312027 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 31 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Jose Antonio Sosa, manager of Sosa Petroleo which is working under a concession by the national government, has said that we have great and rather realistic expectations of producing oil in marketable amounts. According to Sosa, who is doing prospecting work together with an American company, Norfolk Oil from Georgia, the past 3 months of prospecting have confirmed that there is oil in Panama. The reserves were found in the Provinces of Panama and Darien in the jungle close to Colombia and might soon make us self-sufficient in fuel. Initial estimates indicate there may be 500 million barrels of oil in the area, which would supply Panama at its current consumption rate for about 30 years.

BELIZE

EEC GRANT FOR GRAIN PROJECT RECEIVED

FL252044 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 25 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Belize is to get a 2.5-million dollar grant from the European Economic Community to develop a grain pilot farm in that Central American country. A ministry statement containing this disclosure noted that this was the fourth EEC grant being received by Belize under the Lome Convention which links the EEC with the 58-nation African-Caribbean-Pacific group of developing countries. The Belize project is designed to demonstrate feed production throughout the Caribbean and is [words indistinct] part of a multimillion dollar Caribbean regional food program.

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT DENIES RUMORS OF SHAH'S ASYLUM IN COUNTRY

PA281548 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Mar 80 PA

[Text] President Carazo denies any knowledge of a request for asylum by the former shah of Iran. He said that there has been no official or unofficial action requesting asylum. He said he knows of no grounds for the rumor.

President Carazo said that rumors were invented by newspapers. When asked what action would be taken, he said there is really no possibility of studying this request, because "I do not believe that any request will be made."

The president says he is aware that the shah has been granted permanent asylum in Egypt. His coming to Costa Rica is mere speculation.

MORE FILM EQUIPMENT SENT TO RUSSIAN EMBASSY SEIZED

PA281557 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 28 Mar 80 PA

[Text] President Rodrigo Carazo has ordered the confiscation of a shipment of Soviet film equipment sent from Leningrad to the Soviet Embassy in San Jose.

The Soviet ship (Alapat) of the Baltic Shipping Company arrived at Limon Port with a shipment of four boxes weighing 150 kg, allegedly containing movie projectors and lenses. Everything seems to indicate that this equipment is complementary to the 148 kg of Soviet films that were sent from Havana to the Soviet Embassy and which were also seized by the government.

The film equipment was consigned to Aleksandr (Morbet) who was expelled by the government in August, accused of stirring up a strike in Limon.

Foreign Ministry and Soviet Embassy officials will unpack the four boxes tomorrow. Deputy Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus said that this action was coordinated with Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Chernyshev this afternoon.

The films that were seized were reviewed and they do not show any evidence of subversion. They are on a topic which was filmed many years ago and were done in black and white. However, the 35-mm rolls have not been reviewed yet. This will be done at a local theater during a private viewing. An official report on it is expected for Monday.

BORDER WATCH INCREASED TO CONTROL ARMS SMUGGLING

PA281547 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The government has increased its watch at airports and the border, although, because of the distance, it is highly improbable that Costa Rican territory is being used as a base to send weapons to El Salvador, as claimed by El Salvador. Minister Echeverria Brealy said that vigilance at the border and at airports was strengthened several weeks ago.

No movement of weapons has been reported, and Salvadoran exiles are being carefully watched. There has been coordination between the Salvadoran and Costa Rican security forces for a long time, according to Echeverria Brealy.

'COLLECTIVE INTERVENTION' IN EL SALVADOR URGED

PA312111 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 31 Mar 80 PA

[Commentary]

[Text] Today's difficult situation in El Salvador is part of an overall crisis looming in the Central American area which everyone can see. It is also being promoted by the cold war which has been revived. The situation would be less serious or at least be causing less anguish if the struggle between the United States and the Soviet Union were not red hot as it is now. It is obvious that the cold war is causing major difficulties in Central America and may have serious effects even in Costa Rica.

We are deeply worried about the explosion triggered in Central America by that war between the big powers. We are worried because it is easy to see that Costa Rica is not outside of the crisis and also because we see the danger involved in an area that could split the American Continent in half. Lack of foresight on the part of U.S. leaders, the lack of common sense among the business class and the opportunism of the Marxist leadership groups is essentially the cause of that impending chaos.

The Salvadoran Army, very much like the one that Somoza had, is trained to shoot and kill. It is identical to the Honduran and Guatemalan armies. These armies have guarded over and maintained a political and economic state which has promoted disorderliness, crisis and chaos. This chaos has led to violence and the revolution. The Salvadoran revolution is part of a historic process. It has its roots. We have all been able to foresee its consequences for many years. It is an all-encompassing and inevitable war.

Revolution, chaos and anarchy is the situation in El Salvador and anyone might think about intervention as a solution. Intervention would be worse than chaos because it is obvious that it would entail a radicalization in Nicaragua and Russia's intervention and uprisings in the other nations of the area. Any military intervention to quash the extreme violence in El Salvador would cause only more killings and precipitate collective warfare. We foresee this danger with sadness. The war in El Salvador must be discussed and analyzed at the OAS again, as was the case with Nicaragua. We believe in collective intervention, the involvement of all nations, perhaps through the United Nations, to bring peace to an area. We do not support intervention by an individual nation. But a serious analysis of the real political and social situation in the area to put an end to violence in El Salvador is urgently needed. One must eradicate that old concept of the independence and sovereignty of nations and focus on the good of the nations of the area as was done in the case of Nicaragua.

We urge the Costa Rican Government to join together with the other nations in the continent to clearly see the situation in El Salvador.

We do not believe in or support the idea of an individual nation's intervention but we do support the timely and urgent proposal for the Latin American nations to discuss the Salvadoran issue before it is too late, before Marxism and the right destroy the whole country and leave only ruins as in Nicaragua.

EL SALVADOR

LEFTISTS DENOUNCE U.S. PARTICIPATION IN PLOT

PA300213 Paris AFP in Spanish 0048 GMT 30 Mar 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 29 Mar (AFP)--Four Salvadoran Marxist organizations today accused the United States of participating actively in a plot to wipe out the extreme left which, they claimed, has already killed more than 4,000 people since a coup was staged on 15 October 1979

At a news conference held by leaders of the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc (BPR), the 28 February Leagues (LP-28), the United Popular Action Front and the Nationalist Democratic Union, BPR Secretary General Juan Chacon affirmed that U.S. military advisers have arrived in El Salvador to direct that campaign launched against the leftist masses and the peasants. According to Chacon, the United States is currently building three military bases in the country--in Zacatecoluca, Cotera and Chalatenango--which will enable the Salvadoran armed forces to attack the peasants using tanks and helicopters. One of those bases is already operating, he indicated.

We know that our LP-28 compatriots who have been captured in the rural areas have been interrogated by Americans, added the BPR leader, whose death was announced Friday by U.S. Ambassador Robert White. Chacon charged White with being one of the most prominent elements of Yankee imperialism, stressing that White is engaged in a campaign of misinformation.

The leftist leaders also announced that they hope to attend Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero's funeral. The funeral ceremony will be held tomorrow in the cathedral. They also explained that the great march convoked for tomorrow in spite of the state of siege, which bans all meetings, seeks a peaceful objective, that of paying mass tribute to the deceased prelate.

We blame the government junta in advance for any violent incident that might occur on that occasion, they warned. The leftist leaders also announced that next week they will carry out a number of activities, but they explained that this will not yet be the final offensive. Meanwhile, the authorities are planning to implement tomorrow strict security measures aimed at preventing disorders here in the capital, where an uneasy calm prevailed today.

According to the newspaper LA PRENSA GRAFICA, the armed forces have implemented vigilance measures at the borders, in the wake of reports that foreign mercenaries are trying to enter El Salvador to participate in a future civil war.

UDN LEADER DENOUNCES REPRESSION, U.S. IMPERIALISM

PA282119 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0900 GMT 28 Mar 80 PA

[By Rosendo Sepulveda]

[Text] Santo Domingo, 28 Mar (EFE)--Antonio Martinez, representative of the Nationalist Democratic Union (UDN) of El Salvador, denounced before the meeting of Socialist International underway in Santo Domingo the bloody abuses taking place in that Central American country.

Among the aspects denounced by Martinez last night is the agrarian reform law and the occupation of some 37 to 40 large landed estates by the armed forces to establish cooperatives with the estate's employees, the law nationalizing banks and other financial institutions, and the state of siege. These are some of the measures adopted by the military-Christian Democratic junta on 6 and 7 March. They were presented as "emergency steps" allegedly designed to provide solutions to the Salvadoran national crisis.

According to Martinez, bomb attacks have proliferated at labor unions in San Salvador and Santa Ana, where members of popular organizations were killed. Martinez said that to this must be added the kidnaping and assassination of Roberto Castellanos Brana, son of Raul Castellanos Figueroa, leader of the PCS [presumably Communist Party of El Salvador], along with his wife Anett [spelling as received].

In his report the Salvadoran leader stated that the repressive massacre assumed enormous proportions before 22 January, but the establishment of the state of siege on 6 March "has brought about an abrupt acceleration" that has resulted in a Dantesque daily harvest of corpses which litter the highways, streets and roads. The killers do not hide the bodies because they want their disfigurement from torture and their stench to cause panic within the ranks of the Salvadoran people. "But they will not be successful," Martinez said.

In his report, the UDN leader said the four parties which make up the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses--the UDN, the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc, the United Popular Action Front and the 28 February Peoples Leagues--have found broad support among banking, judicial and education employees, who have repeatedly participated in strikes. Simultaneously with these strikes, there were violent confrontations between the guerrillas and the repressive forces despite the superior weaponry of one side as opposed to the simple rifles and pistols held by the people.

In speaking of the United States, Martinez charged that while the U.S. citizens are maneuvering on the one hand with "massacre and reform," on the other they are preparing for a military intervention in El Salvador and are involving certain Latin American countries in this criminal adventure. "In the final analysis," Martinez said, "that is the benefit which Washington derives from the presence of the Christian Democratic Party (PDC) in the Salvadoran Government."

"It is known that the U.S. Government has decided not to permit another Nicaragua in Central America or the Caribbean," the UDN leader said. He added: "As if peoples had ever had the permission of the imperialists in carrying out their revolutions."

Members of the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses blame the Carter government for a close cooperation with those who are prominent in the leadership of the PDC at present. They maintain that Jose Napoleon Duarte, an engineer, is the main person responsible for getting the Venezuelan Christian Democratic government to involve Venezuelan troops in the plan to invade El Salvador.

The charge made before the social democratic organization maintains that the U.S. and Venezuelan Governments are considering the idea of establishing an invasion army of Puerto Rican and Venezuelan soldiers. It was reported, moreover, that a contingent of U.S. military instructors is already in El Salvador training government troops in "counterinsurgency warfare." Among them is a Venezuelan officer who is reportedly coordinating his government's military aid with Salvadoran Defense Minister Colonel Garcia.

In response to this international aggression by the United States and Venezuela, Martinez said the Salvadoran people will not submit to subjugation by U.S. imperialism forever, because no one can doubt that they will offer unyielding resistance.

Finally, the UDN political leader called for a response to the criminal formula of "massacre and reforms" and the threats of foreign intervention. He called for unity in an effort to achieve a more active and more flexible coordination to achieve a more united struggle and strategy every day. "Let us together organize our people's vigorous response to their sinister enemies," Martinez said in closing his report.

VIOLENCE AT ROMERO'S FUNERAL DISCUSSED

Government Issues Communique

PA312235 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 30 Mar PA

[Government communique]

[Text] The Government of El Salvador condemns the acts of violence committed during the funeral of the most illustrious Archbishop Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero, which could only have been provoked by those who have publicly announced their decision to increase violence in the country. The irresponsible detonation of bombs and the shooting at the crowd gathered in front of the cathedral were a part of a criminal plan of those whose doctrine is based on atheism and who do not and have never respected the religious feelings of the Salvadoran people.

The Government of El Salvador declares emphatically that it blames these so regrettable incidents on the self-styled Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses. The gathering of so many thousand Catholics at Barrios Plaza in San Salvador was a peaceful one and the violence began only when the march staged by the Coordinating Board arrived from the western part of the capital and was unable to enter the plaza because it was already overflowing. It was precisely in the western part of the cathedral and the plaza that the explosions and the firing occurred, just as the pope's delegate was delivering a message from his holiness in which he urged that the sacrifice of Monsignor Romero not be used to provoke more violence in this country.

In other words, the promoters of hatred and death did not want the people to hear the pacifying voice of the representative of the universal head of the church. It should be noted that the Coordinating Board had brandished its weapons during its march from Cuzcatlan Park to Barrios Plaza. The group included a number of masked individuals and others who were dressed in olive green uniforms.

The Catholic people of El Salvador were the first witnesses and victims of the incidents. Hundreds of persons saw and can confirm that the demonstrators of the Coordinating Board attacked the people who were gathered to say farewell to their pastor and that the members of the Coordinating Board began to shout: The body, the body, which leads one to infer that their aim was to remove the body of the illustrious deceased for the evident and unscrupulous purpose of propagandizing their cause, which the true Salvadoran people not only fail to support, but rather condemn, now more than ever, with all the strength of their convictions, just as they reject the sacrilegious provocateurs.

The plan of lies of the Marxist Coordinating Board is coming to its end today, because aside from our own people there are also foreign witnesses to their sinister behavior. The extremists have detained the distinguished visitors outside the cathedral under the false pretext that their detention was for their protection because they would be in danger in the streets from public forces patrols.

That this is another monstrous lie is very clear to the residents of the capital. As of 1630 today, there were no public forces in the city, because all members were confined to barracks. Everyone in San Salvador is aware of this.

The Government of El Salvador urges the conscience of the world to show solidarity with the Salvadoran people who want peace. The government reiterates that it seeks to restore this peace on the basis of authentic justice. No one will be surprised if Radio Havana or Radio Noticias del Continente continued to tell lies, but henceforth, the media of democratic countries have the undeniable responsibility to tell the entire truth without fear, despite the fact that we know the extremist groups of various persuasions have threatened some foreign newsmen.

It is the hour of truth and the time to put an end to the campaign of those sectors which would like to keep the people in a state of unrest by continually spreading lies.

Salvadoran people: It is also the time for confidence in your institutions and in your government, which is committeed to the elimination of the unjust structures of the country and to the initiation of a vigorous and authentic democratization process. Both these projects will be the work of all.

Bishops Refute Government Account

PA312157 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1841 GMT 31 Mar 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 31 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Several bishops and Catholic Church dignitaries who attended Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero's funeral have released a communique that contradicts the government's version of the bloody events in El Salvador on Sunday. The government blamed the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses [CRM], a Marxist-Leninist organization, for the incidents, charging that it exploded the first bomb, which contained propaganda. A Salvadoran radio station said the leftists sought to steal Monsignor Romero's body for propaganda purposes.

The communique of the clergymen gathered in El Salvador states the following: Testimony of the ecclesiastical envoys to the funeral of Monsignor Romero regarding the incidents which occurred during the funeral:

1). We, bishops, pastors of various Christian churches, heads of religious orders, priests and laymen, are forced to rectify the communique that the Salvadoran Government issued at 1630 on 30 March regarding the events which occurred during Monsignor Romero's funeral. There are not only serious falsehoods in the narration of the events but also in the interpretation of those events which could lead to grave errors and confusion. The government's official communique asks us to recount what we saw. Well then, this is what we saw.

2). Our appraisal of the events, of which we were to a great extent eyewitnesses and have been able to verify, permits us to state the following:

A. At no time did anyone try to seize Monsignor Romero's body. On the contrary, all the people and groups without exception behaved with great respect and devotion toward his remains.

B. The CRM entered the Barrios Plaza where the cathedral is located in a peaceful, respectful and orderly manner and its leaders placed a floral wreath near the casket.

C. It is false that the CRM pressured us in any way to force us to remain inside the cathedral. If we stayed inside it even after the aggression stopped, it was due to our Christian desire to accompany so many terrified people who were jammed inside the sacred building.

3. What we were able to see from the steps of the cathedral and from its towers, as well as from the testimony we have gathered in our tour of the city is the following:

A. The explosion of a powerful bomb was suddenly heard. Several witnesses said the bomb was thrown from the national palace.

B. Afterwards, bursts of machinegun fire and shots were heard. Several of the priests said they came from the second floor of the national palace.

C. Since early in the morning we saw or were able to confirm the presence of security forces in the streets of San Salvador and the routes leading into the city.

D. We are also able to state that some CRM members carried out actions, mainlythe burning of cars supposedly to help the people's escape.

4. Those of us who came to honor the life and death of Monsignor Romero have been able to experience the truth of his words when he unceasingly fought the repression of the Salvadoran people. Today more than ever we support and will continue his prophetic mission, expressing his last words in which he pleaded and ordered in the name of God for an end to repression and a halt to killings.

We have been witnesses of the sorrow and anguish of the Salvadoran people but also of their courage and their maturity. On this occasion we were witness to the Salvadoran Government's grave distortion of events and their false interpretation.

San Salvador, 30 March 1980.

Bishops sent by the World Council of Churches.

The document is signed by 26 bishops, several priests and laymen. The Salvadoran press and radio have so far not reported this document. A state of siege and control over the news media have been in effect in El Salvador since 5 March when this was decreed for a 1-month period. The government has not decreed martial law as had been feared because of the incidents at Monsignor Romero's funeral.

The Defense Ministry and several government offices are located in the national palace which was mentioned by the bishops. The Salvadoran Government had stated that the security forces did not appear before or during the funeral and that they only went out into the streets in the afternoon to prevent looting.

ARMY UNITS PATROL TO PREVENT FURTHER LOOTING

PA312328 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1821 GMT 31 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Several army patrols are on guard to prevent dissident elements from committing acts of violence that could develop into the looting and pillage which yesterday caused the destruction of several businesses.

A short tour this morning revealed that business establishments in the downtown area have opened their doors in order to resume activities prior to Holy Week vacations for private enterprise employees.

However, reports from the interior of the country indicate that in the northern sector near Aguilares, several unidentified individuals have sought to provoke the security forces.

NICARAGUA

HERRERA CAMPINS REAFFIRMS SOLIDARITY, GUARANTEES OIL SUPPLY

PA292321 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1722 GMT 29 Mar 80 PA

[Speech by Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins at rally held in Managua's Revolution Plaza on the occasion of his visit--live]

[Excerpts] Dear friends and companeros of free Nicaragua:

Venezuela feels special affection for the entire Central American community, particularly for this brave and long-suffering Nicaraguan people who, like us, have suffered from the clawings of dictatorships and tyrannies during painful periods of your republican history. But these dictators and tyrannies have been unable to erase from either your spirit or your will the desire to struggle in order to achieve freedom and full dignity as human beings.

The Venezuelan people, who have learned to love Nicaragua through its history, through pages vibrant with emotion, through the words that opened new paths in America and Spain for the literary currents of that great Nicaraguan poet, Ruben Dario. We also followed you during a painful period for both of us, suffering as we were then under the dictatorships of the time, the activities of that illustrious son of Central and Latin America, forefather Augusto Cesar Sandino. [applause]

Sandino was from the breed of great men whose projection is still alive and active in the hearts of the continent's new generations and he left you an invaluable lesson of love for this beautiful land of lakes and volcanos, particularly the idea that life's worth is in accordance with the ideals held and that all kinds of sacrifices must be made for the fatherland and the people so during their lifetime and through their activities they may achieve a climate of dignity and freedom. [applause]

We fought the Somozist dictatorship in all three of its editions, from the first to the last, which was overthrown by the popular insurrection led by the Sandinist Front. [applause]

While in charge of Christian Democratic continental coordination tasks, I was able to help and cooperate with people who, here in Nicaragua, as members of that famous nine-group [as heard] committee, which included the Social Christians and others, opposed the Somozist dictatorship.

During the last stages of the resistance, I had the pleasure of talking at my house, La Herrerana, to the group of 12, led by companero and friend Sergio Ramirez. [applause]

Throughout Nicaragua's entire struggle to achieve liberation, Venezuela's free and democratic presence has been felt through its understanding attitude of solidarity. With their usual solidarity toward the Nicaraguan people, the Venezuelan Government and people are willing to cooperate in the most important aspects of this country's reconstruction problems. [applause]

Today I can announce that in the face of the most serious problem affecting Third World oil-consuming countries--that of guaranteed oil supplies for energy development--Venezuela is leading a truly revolutionary cooperation process, which contemplates the social and economic realities of those countries. [applause]

Today I had the opportunity of explaining this to the members of the National Reconstruction Government Junta, whom I met just before attending this magnificent popular event, and I can tell the free people of Nicaragua that Venezuela guarantees the supply of the 12,000 barrels of oil needed per day for the reconstruction. [applause]

We are willing to cooperate in every way.

We are willing to cooperate culturally and educationally through an agreement that will be signed by Venezuela's great Marshall of Ayacucho Foundation and the Nicaraguan Culture Ministry for the training of human resources in the areas of art, library science, and cultural animation (animacion cultural). Under this agreement, Venezuelan artists and intellectuals will be brought here and artists and intellectuals from free Nicaragua will be taken to my country. [applause]

Two large musical groups from my country will be visiting you in a few weeks. They are the National Orchestra and the Venezuelan Symphonic Orchestra, comprised of more than 120 musicians. Our symphonic orchestra is commemorating its 50th anniversary these days and it wants to celebrate it by expressing its solidarity with its Nicaraguan brothers. [applause]

It is because of this desire to promote culture--the firmest and most solid base on which to develop a national conscience that defends our people's identity and characteristics--that I have come with a large group of Venezuelan artists to donate 22 works from Venezuelan painters for Nicaragua's Latin American art museum, which will become a reality in a few months. [applause]

But we are not satisfied with this cooperation in the areas of oil and culture. Since we know governments assume responsibilities before their peoples to lead them toward the better lives to which they aspire and to be able to radically transform the ancient structures that to a large extent are responsible for our national backwardness, we are also willing to provide technical cooperation for the planning of development and the public administration. Therefore, through our Central Presidential Office for Coordination and Planning we will finance 20 scholarships for vital professions of interest to the Nicaraguan people. We will also finance the activities of 12 top-level experts, who will come to work here for 1 year.

We will communicate our experiences through a series of programs connected with health, electricity, the service infrastructure, agricultural materials, the improvement of business capacity and industrial cooperation.

But--and we do not say this because we are boastful of being a country with more resources than other countries, since that falls outside the context of Venezuelan and Latin American psychology and outside the context of continental solidarity that inspires our actions--we also want to bring forth certain specific works that will stand in memory of this solidarity with the people of free Nicaragua.

This afternoon, in downtown Managua, which was destroyed by the earthquake, we will begin constructing the great Bolivar Avenue, 1,500 meters long and 33 meters wide. That avenue will be presided over by a statue of the great liberator of America on horseback. [applause]

This afternoon, in Villa Venezuela, I will attend the inauguration of the communal chapel and house. In Granada I will attend the dedication ceremony for the children's park and I will visit several of the 1,000 houses that, in a gesture of cooperation with free Nicaragua, Venezuela donated for those who suffered through the horrors of war, particularly the poor sectors to which, as I always say in my country, I am primarily committed. [applause]

We are willing to give specific material and human aid for the success of the literacy task that is being now developed in Nicaragua with the participation of youth.

Under the National Reconstruction Junta, Nicaragua has begun a new phase in its history. Today, Nicaragua's image is present in the spirits and hearts of all Latin Americans, who know how much this country suffered through 40 years of continuous dictatorship. They also know about the Nicaraguan people's democratic aspiration for freedom, which lives in their hearts.

The National Reconstruction Junta's responsibility for responding to existing internal and external expectations is truly immense. Where there was silence before there now are expressions of the pluralist opinions and ideas which are also the expressions of the national community of each of our peoples.

I know, because the junta members told me so this morning, that they are trying to create within the next few weeks an organization in which ideas and opinions--political, economic, social, unionist, youth, student and university--will be represented for the better conduct of this country.

I can tell you, friends of free Nicaragua, that to the extent that you consolidate, root and expand your freedom here, Latin America will continue with the magnificent solidarity it has shown you. Because, as Ruben Dario said in his great verses, Nicaragua is made up of vigor and glory. Nicaragua is made for freedom. [applause, slogans]

DANIEL ORTEGA HAILS VENEZUELAN SOLIDARITY

PA300206 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1750 GMT 29 Mar 80 PA

[Speech by junta member Daniel Ortega Saavedra at a rally held in Managua's Revolution Plaza on 29 March, on the occasion of Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins' visit--live]

[Excerpts] President Herrara Campins has told you about Venezuela's willingness to help our country with the oil quota, to guarantee that resource, which is so vital and important for our country's future development. This is not an isolated stance by Venezuela. This is not an attitude shown exclusively to Nicaragua. This has been its stand toward small nations, toward the Central American peoples and toward the Caribbean countries.

But it is necessary for us to repeat to ourselves every day that regardless of the oil facilities provided by our Venezuelan brothers, we Nicaraguans are obliged to implement a policy aimed at saving energy. Because it costs blood from the Nicaraguan workers. Because it costs sweat from the Nicaraguan peasants and workers.

Today we must call attention to the critical situation of the Central American and Caribbean areas, to the marked and continuous attacks to which certain progressive governments and peoples are being subjected. We must call attention to the rightist and ultrareactionary forces' criminal escalation in El Salvador. We must recall that the death of Monsignor Romero, his assassination, can only be viewed as a provocation aimed at creating the necessary conditions for a future act of aggression.

Our country is obliged to demand attention, to demand solidarity, to demand a firm policy that will prevent direct or indirect intervention in El Salvador, because they would be directly or indirectly intervening in Latin America. They would be directly or indirectly intervening in the oppressed countries of the world. [applause] They would be attacking the desires for freedom and justice of the world's democratic countries and we cannot tolerate that. We cannot tolerate justifications of any kind.

We have maintained our position of preserving the national unity at any cost; but national unity on behalf of the nation rather than the individual, national unity on behalf of the people, not groups. The national unity is not aimed at enlarging private bank accounts, but at improving our people's social and economic conditions. [applause]

The challenge is on. We have found an echo in many of our country's sectors. But we know there are small groups that refuse to accept this reality. We know there are small groups that refuse to change their attitude.

We know there are small groups that have been eternally marked by Somozism and are now being buried with Somozism through the work and effort of this people. [applause, slogans]

Our small countries, our poor countries with few resources, come across serious difficulties, particularly when they have to face foreign debt problems involving international organizations or banks. We have been making efforts and continue to make them at present to obtain a just negotiation that will truly help the Nicaraguan people at the time of negotiating our debts.

We think that solutions that are satisfactory to everyone can be found by adopting a reasonable attitude, a nonprovocative attitude, a conscientious attitude. With the support of our people and with the international support of democratic, revolutionary and progressive peoples we hope to resolve this problem too. [applause]

We would like to take advantage of this occasion to extend a salute from Venezuela and Nicaragua to all literacy crusade members who have already been distributed to the most distant parts of our country. [applause]

We salute those present-day heroes, constructors of the future, who today are learning first-hand about the reality of the peasants, the reality of the poor, the reality of the oppressed, learning about that reality while passing on their knowledge.

To Venezuela we extend our shout of solidarity: Sandino, Bolivar, a single path!

Hail the people of Venezuela! [applause]

Hail the unity of Latin America! [shouts of "hail!"]

Hail Venezuelan workers! [shouts of "hail!"]

Hail Nicaraguan workers! [shouts of "hail!"]

Free fatherland! [shouts of "or death!"]

MINISTER: NO DANGER OF NICARAGUA BECOMING CUBANIZED

PA282027 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1511 GMT 27 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Brasilia, 27 Mar (EFE)--The minister of the Managua Reconstruction Junta, Samuel Santos, said here today that "there is no danger of Nicaragua becoming Cubanized because, among other things, the Sandinist process began in 1926, long before the Cuban revolution."

Santos, who arrived here with his colleagues Transportation Minister Dionisio Marenco and Construction Minister Carlos Sugranez [as received], emphasized that "it is not true that there is a massive Cuban presence in our country."

Santos said that the 400 Cuban professors were joined by as many others from Spain, Colombia and other Spanish-speaking countries to carry out the literacy campaign "which is going to cover 50 percent of our population of 2.5 million."

Regarding the Salvadoran situation the minister said: "We are disturbed because we have experienced the horrors of a civil war, but every country has its problems and must solve them without interference from others."

The Nicaraguan delegation obtained a $30 million loan from Brazil to purchase buses, railway equipment and heavy-duty machinery for highway construction.

REPORTAGE ON CLASS STRUCTURE CONFERENCE

Significance of Cuban Revolution

FL270058 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Mar 80 FL

[Text] The international theoretical conference on class structure in Latin America opened today chaired by PCC Central Committee Secretariat member Antonio Perez Herrero with the attendance of 37 delegations of communist parties and revolutionary organizations of Latin America and the Caribbean.

The conference, convened by the Communist Party of Cuba and the magazine INTERNACIONAL, was inaugurated by party Politburo member Carlos Rafael Rodriguez.

[Begin Rodriguez recording] The reality of our revolutionary Cuba is that it represents a certain promise to all of Latin America. The contradictions of our America with imperialism are becoming increasingly more grave and unsolvable. Imperialism no longer has a viable alternative to propose to Latin America to allow it to maintain the conditions of inequality and exploitation within a framework of reforms such as the ones it proposed in Punta del Este [Uruguay] 20 years ago.

Those who consoled themselves thinking that the Cuban revolution was an alleged exception and accident now have the enormous historic leap of Nicaragua characterized by a heroism and militancy of the masses which indicate to us the willingness of the working classes and peoples of Latin America and prove that Cuba has been only a beginning that will have an inexorable continuity.

Grenada also has given us another encouraging sign while the Salvadoran proletariat and students are rising from the brutal crushing they suffered half a century ago and expressing their irreversible will to maintain the fight until victory.

This seminar we are inaugurating this morning is therefore more than a scientific one. The presentations that will be debated here fall within the framework of the direct contributions to Latin America's struggle for its emancipation and social transformations that can be delayed no longer. We therefore welcome you, dear comrades, on behalf of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and Cuban communists and people, as participants in the same trench and we are certain that your work, by its contribution to the revolutionary theory on the social structure of Latin America, will be a new instrument of combat in the hands of our militant peoples. [applause] [end recording]

Cuba Presents Paper

FL272024 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1810 GMT 27 Mar 80 FL

[Text] The international theoretical conference on class structure in Latin America has resumed its activities with more than 30 delegations at the Palace of Conventions of CUBANACAN.

Antonio Diaz, chief of the internal education department of the party Central Committee, presented a Cuban position paper which stresses the development of the class structures and revolutionary struggles in our country throughout its history. He stressed that the working class began to play a vanguard role with the founding of the Communist Party in 1925 and this role was characterized by the struggle against the exploitation by the political, landowning and commercial oligarchies.

Antonio Diaz emphasized that the assault of the Cuban economy by the Yankee financial oligarchy came at a time when the country had been devastated by a war and its exploiting classes were bankrupt.

In presenting the Cuban paper at the theoretical conference on class structure in Latin America, Antonio Diaz explained that the triumph of the revolution on 1 January 1959 ended the economic and political dependence on the United States. He stressed that the victory of the revolution allowed us to pay our debt of gratitude to the Cuban independence fighters who saw independence fade away when the war against Spain ended and U.S. intervention came.

The chief of the party Central Committee's internal education department said that the educational and ideological levels of the Cuban proletariat currently go hand in hand with their willingness to contribute to the development of the peoples of the world as soldiers, middle-level technicians, doctors and teachers.

The conference on class structure in Latin America sponsored by the Communist Party of Cuba and the magazine INTERNACIONAL will continue until tomorrow.

Revolutionary Movement Discussed

FL281006 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1908 GMT 28 Mar 80 FL

[Text] At the international theoretical conference on class structure in Latin America, Herman Sanchez of the Cuban delegation has referred to the modernization of capitalism and social classes of Latin America. He emphasized that the revolutionary movement is growing in Central America and that antioligarchic and anti-imperialist actions are seen clearly, with the Grenadian revolution being an example of this.

Sanchez pointed out that with the emergence of the Cuban revolution and growth of the revolutionary struggle in Latin America, the masses of the region are reaching a higher stage [in their struggle] to which the bourgeoisie-imperialism alliance is opposed. He stressed that the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua represents the most significant break of imperialist domination over Latin American and Carribbean peoples after the triumph of the Cuban revolution.

Herman Sanchez, official of the party Central Committee, explained at the conference on class structure in Latin America that the victory of the revolution in Grenada reaffirms the significance of popular movements. He also referred to the role of the bourgeoisie, poor peasants and the agricultural proletariat in Latin America.

Sanchez concluded his presentation by citing Fidel Castro in the latter's "History Will Absolve Me:" "When we speak of struggle, we understand people to mean that great unredeemed mass to which everyone makes promises and everyone deceives and betrays, that mass which wants great transformations in all areas and is willing to give the last drop of blood to achieve it when it believes in something."

Position Paper Read

FL281331 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 28 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Cuba today emphasized that development followed by capitalism in Latin America has led to the formation of a complex society and a heterogeneous class structure that are part of a dependent economic structure.

The Cugan position paper was read by German Sanchez at the last session of the international theoretical conference [on Latin American class structure] held in Havana.

The Cuban representative also stressed the current crisis in Latin America's foreign trade, emphasizing that the continent historically has been an exporter of raw materials and an importer of manufactured commodities.

The representatives of more than 30 [communist] parties and revolutionary movements of the Latin American Continent and the Caribbean marked the 30th anniversary of the Communist Party of El Salvador.

Conference Ends

FL291450 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 29 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Antonio Perez Herrero, member of the party Central Committee Secretariat, has chaired the closing session of the international theoretical Conference on Latin American Class Structure which met for three days at CUBANACAN's Palace of Conventions.

(Pavel Ausfer), of the editorial staff of INTERNACIONAL magazine, gave the closing speech. He highlighted the importance of the topics discussed by the students [the conference participants] of Marxism and the world communist movement. He said that changes in Latin America's social structure determine the very real possibility of broadening the bases of the masses and anti-imperialist factions. They also increase the scope of action of the working class in playing the leading role in the peoples' movement. (Ausfer) said he was confident that the conference would have repercussions on revolutionary processes in Latin America.

The Latin American class structure conference analyzed essential aspects of the role that the various social forces are playing in the changes taking place in our countries. The delegates noted the various forms of penetration by imperialism and multinational companies and the role of the fascist-style military juntas that are set up in some countries with the aim of blocking the victory of social revolution.

REPORTAGE ON OPENING OF FOURTH UPEC CONGRESS

FL271801 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 27 Mar 80 FL

[Special report from Havana's Palace of Conventions on the opening 27 March of Fourth Congress of Union of Cuban Journalists--recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] The Fourth Congress of the Union of Cuban Journalists [UPEC] has just started. It will meet for 3 days here at the Palace of Conventions. On the podium are Jorge Risquet and Antonio Perez Herrero, members of the PCC Central Committee Secretariat, other members of the Central Committee, and representatives of the International Organization of Journalists and the Latin American Journalists' Federation. Following approval of the selection of presiding officials and the agenda as well as the work commissions, UPEC President Ernesto Vera has begun reading the main report. The document covers the work done by UPEC since the previous congress in 1974 with emphasis given to some basic aspects.

[Ernesto Vera] The Fourth UPEC Congress begins on the year of the party's second congress, when we begin 22 years of revolutionary power, at a time when the revolution is growing in depth under the principle of exigency. For over two decades, our journalists, in increasing fashion, have worked hard to apply to journalism the revolutionary principles of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Marti. As part of the people, they have had the best teaching and orientation on the thought, behavior and example of the party and its first secretary, Comrade Fidel Castro. [applause]

[Reporter] The event has the participation of 367 delegates from all the provinces and the Isle of Youth municipality as well as 100 guests. Also present are representatives of the USSR Union of Journalists and of the borther country of Nicaragua. In the afternoon, the delegates will be greeted by the representative of the International Organization of Journalists and heads of agencies will make special appearances. Today's session will conclude this evening with the committee work of the delegates.

Role of Journalists

FL271914 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 27 Mar 80 FL

[Excerpts] Jorge Enrique Mendoza, member of the party Central Committee and director of the newspaper GRANMA, was elected unanimously to chair the work at the morning session. UPEC Secretary General Ernesto Vera read the main report.

The report covers the work done since the third congress to date and stresses the development of Cuban journalism since the triumph of the revolution. It adds that journalists have acted with firmness in all the events that have characterized these years of combat against imperialism and internal reaction and they have confronted the various manifestations of contemporary ideological diversionism and the Chinese betrayal.

[Begin Vera recording] Various stages have been completed with a principle that will never be abandoned. A journalist, above all, is revolutionary and his professional work is valid to the extent that it contributes to make the revolution advance and is faithful to its sacred interests. [end recording]

The report adds: Cuban journalists cannot conceive of freedom and capability of creativity separate from loyalty to the working class and its communist vanguard, the policy of the party and guidelines of Comrade Fidel. It goes on to say:

[Begin Vera recording] Today, the delegates to this congress, on behalf of all our journalists, tell Fidel and the party that we are making exigency, particularly exigency of ourselves, a principle of honor in our work and lives and that we have absolute confidence in the future of the country and the revolution. [end recording]

Elsewhere, the main report to the Fourth UPEC Congress notes the advances made in the press media's fulfillment of the guidelines and resolution concerning the news media approved at the first party congress. It goes on to say that the greatest contribution of this congress should be to channel and intensify our scope of action so that the work in coming years will be an effective and decisive contribution toward making journalism equal to the revolution.

[Begin Vera recording] Above all, we are more confident that Cuban journalists are willing to work with self-exigency and optimism, aware that there are no difficulties, regardless how big they are, that can resist the militancy of the people, working class and communist vanguard of the first free territory in America. We are certain that this congress will be equal to the revolutionary responsibility and quality of the journalism that Carlos Manuel de Cespedes founded, Jose Marti developed, Julio Antonio Mella channeled and Fidel Castro culminated. Fatherland or death; we will win. [applause] [end recording]

CEMA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION MEETING OPENS

FL011131 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 1 Apr 80 FL

[Text] The seventh plenipotentiary CEMA meeting for protection of the environment opened on Tuesday in one of the principal halls of the Public Health Ministry. Delegations from the Soviet Union, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and German Democratic Republic and representatives of Cuba and CEMA are participating in the meeting. Improvement and protection of the environment and work done over the past 5-year period in that sector will be examined at the meeting. Results of cooperation between CEMA member countries over the 1976-79 period also will be examined.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL ISSUES FINAL DECLARATION

PA300338 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2321 GMT 29 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 29 Mar (EFE)--The Socialist International disclosed here today at the end of a meeting for Spanish America and the Caribbean a document called the Santo Domingo Declaration harshly criticizing the regimes in power in the Southern Cone.

The declaration says "imperialist policy has left indelible marks in the area. The effects of the application of that policy persist even today; for instance, the colonial status of the island of Puerto Rico and other territories under the aegis of European countries and the existence of foreign military bases in this area. Hegemonic power today takes on more sophisticated forms of control," it adds, "through the transnational corporations allied to national monopolistic and unpatriotic bourgeoisies created by authoritarian and repressive regimes in the region. In the Southern Cone, imperialism is using a new pattern of domination," it indicates, "which needs across-the-board repression to prosper and uniformly violates human rights and fundamental freedoms. Based on the overexploitation of workers, it applies an economic and social program of dependent fascism and the 'national security doctrine' which favors state terrorism with killings both inside and outside its borders," it continues.

It goes on to say that "thus Chile, Argentina and Uruguay have become peripheral states in a central system with a new model of capitalist accumulation. In El Salvador," it adds, "institutionalized violence has meant so far this year the loss of hundreds of human lives with the complicity of the military regime and with the incomprehensible participation of certain Christian Democratic sectors. Guatemala has also been experiencing a similar situation since 1954 and this regional Socialist International conference should show the people of those two countries (El Salvador and Guatemala) a fellowship that will help them to achieve their liberation."

The document also voices "concern over the deterioration of the political situation in Colombia where repeated violations of human rights have been denounced and it is expected that the democratic government will eliminate those dangerous regressive inclinations.

"Formal democracy," it says, "has demonstrated its inability to insure freedom and the effective participation of the people. We advocate a democracy with participation of the people. We advocate a democracy with participation by the people and a democracy which makes the working class reap the fruits of progress under a pluralist system which insures full employment and a fair distribution of income."

The Santo Domingo Declaration adds that "it is necessary to review the legislation which, based on colonialistic juridical principles, places women in Latin America and the Caribbean in a subordinate situation of exploitation. The issue of women cannot be divorced from the overall socioeconomic situation in every country." It also reiterates the "firm intention" of the Socialist International "to struggle for the creation of a new international economic order to put an end to the unfair system in vogue" and contends that "profound structural change is needed to insure the redistribution of international wealth so it can reach the large mass of the people in the (?underdeveloped) countries which in turn should change their old structures."

It then calls for a halt to the arms race in order to earmark the enormous sums devoted to this race to the development of the Third World countries.

It calls on all the governments of the world to end the current cold war climate and find ways to achieve peaceful coexistence between the big powers. Therefore, it condemns Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and in general any armed intervention by any country in another or in other countries.

The declaration then recommends that the Socialist International intensify "its action program on behalf of the Latin American countries struggling for democracy. It will seek to send missions to the countries ruled by military dictatorships where the leaders and members of democratic parties live under the most precarious conditions and freedom. A prerequisite for the restoration of democracy in the Latin American countries oppressed by dictatorial regimes is the immediate legalization of the political parties dissolved and the return of the thousands of exiled leaders whom the dictators have turned into pariahs. The holding (?of free elections) and respect for fundamental freedoms are principles of democratic socialist thought and consequently we call for free elections in the nations where brute force has completely annulled the expression of the will of the people," it indicates.

"By expediting electoral solutions, we will keep those countries from falling prey to acts of violence, the last recourse taken by the oppressed nations when the right to live in liberty and peace is denied, it goes on.

It adds that "if the Socialist International has a duty to fulfill concerning the promotion of democracy in the nations ruled by dictatorships, it should have an even greater commitment to the nations that are on their way to becoming democratic after overcoming military totalitarianism. This is the case of Bolivia and Peru. In Bolivia the democratic process is in serious danger due to the grave threats of intervention by undemocratic sectors of the armed forces which hope to stop the route to democracy by plunging the country into a bloodbath." It adds that "factfinding missions will have to be sent to Peru and Bolivia to bolster the legitimacy of the electoral process."

The Santo Domingo Declaration finally recommends "studying the political, economic and social aspects of the regional situation and presenting a report with its conclusions" to the next Socialist International congress scheduled in Madrid.

The Socialist International thanked the Dominican Revolutionary Party and the Government of the Dominican Republic for the excellent organization of this first regional conference for Spanish America held in Santo Domingo this week.

More on Conference

PA300426 Paris AFP in Spanish 2332 GMT 29 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpts] Santo Domingo, 29 Mar (AFP)--The existence of a campaign to discredit the Sandinist revolution was denounced here today by the regional Socialist International conference.

In a statement dedicated exclusively to Nicaragua, the conference said that negative and regressive forces in U.S. politics, which did not hesitate to give economic aid to bloody tyrants, today are attempting to throttle Nicaragua's economic development by blocking credits and boycotting international aid.

This document, and a dozen others published today a day after the conference adjourned, were released by a Socialist International Latin American-Caribbean committee which used a language much stronger than the one used by the Socialist International itself, observers noted.

This document and others also omit the emphasis on democratic solutions to the social crises in countries, which was mentioned during the conference as the fundamental difference between social democratic and communist policies. It once again condemns military intervention in El Salvador and this country's present regime in a much more emphatic resolution than the one which was approved at the beginning of the conference.

LOCAL LEADER CALLS SOCIALIST MEETING A FAILURE

FL292106 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 29 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Social Christian leader Rogelio Delgado Bogaert has said that the meeting held by the Socialist International was a conference of losers that was used as a crying towel to blame others for their defeat. According to Attorney Delgado Bogaert the conference was also used to harass and slander those who ousted them from power, in other words, Christian Democracy. He said that many of the participants of the Socialist International conference were leaders of social democracy who had been displaced from their respective governments by social Christian parties, which reaffirmed the significant presence of Christian democracy.

Delgado Bogaert said that people have realized that social democracy is not capable of resolving the fundamental problems of nations owing to the lack of planning and the incoherence of its political, social and economic objectives.

The Dominican Social Christian leader held that the Socialist International conference (?assumed) certain things that could not be (?accepted) by Dominicans and that should not be overlooked. Delgado Bogaert maintained that one of those extravagant and strange things had been the resolution of the Socialist International to offer support to the former Venezuelan president, Carlos Andres Perez, who was reportedly involved in corrupt activities while president of his country.

JAMAICA

CPJ WELCOMES CREATION OF ECONOMIC INTELLIGENCE UNIT

FL282256 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2230 GMT 28 Mar 80 FL

[Text] The Communist Party of Jamaica--the CPJ--has welcomed the proposal by the National Executive Council [NEC] of the PNP [People's National Party] that an economic intelligence unit be set up to monitor activities which may be harmful to the economic well-being of Jamaica.

In a news release, the CPJ said that the unit will assist in exposing businessmen who lie about the shortage of raw materials in order to justify the layoff of workers. The CPJ urged Cabinet to consider providing the unit, once it is set up, with powers of arrest in order to reduce hoarding and sabotage of the economy.

But in its reaction to the proposal, the Associated Chambers of Commerce urged the NEC to reconsider the proposal to set up the economic intelligence unit. In a letter to PNP General Secretary D.K. Duncan, the associated chambers noted that there was already machinery in place to monitor and deal with crimes such as hoarding and economic sabotage. And it said that the system as proposed under which people could relay information by telephone could be (?used) for personal vendettas and irresponsible charges.